GOVERNOR JOHN S. MARMADUKE.

Picturesque Sketch of One of Missouri's Remarkable Sons.

Written especially for this paper by Major

Major Park is about 50 years old, and has long been prominent in Missouri affairs. His home is in Pinte county. Here he edited a democratic newspaper until he accepted a position in Jefferson City, where he is now chief clerk in the office of the Secretary of State. He is a writer of marked ability, a gentleman of the highest integrity and to his friends as true as size.

(The next article in this series will be by corge B. Lamm, of Petris county, upon Butter Making in Missouri.

One bright, sunny day, in the early

spring of 1885, I accompanied Gov-ernor John S. Marmaduke in one of his accustomed walks in the suburb of Jefferson City. He was a wonderful walker, and his stride was so great and his gait so rapid that I found, after many a ramble, that I could not comfortably sustain the pace he always maintained, and, in consequence, there after joined him less frequently in his favorite exercise. On this occasion our walk was in a southwest direction from the town. After we had gon some distance beyond the city limits. the governor suggested, without explanation, that we abandon the read and cross the fields. We went some thing like a mile until we reached the ait of a commanding hill where we halted. The beautiful little city lay like a map before us, every street and alley clearly defined. The capitol was outlined in its every aspect, with the shining river at its base. It was a pretty picture and is always worth the journey to see. Governor Marma dake had talked but little in this rapid walk across lots, but I soon learned the purpose of his expedition. He struck his cane into the moist earth at a particular spot, and in substance said: "On the last day of the invest ment of Jefferson City by the confeder ates under General Price, in the fall of 1864, just as we were withdrawing to resume the march, I sat on my horse on this identical place with my staff about me. We were all looking at the city below us, but before turning to ride away I said, 'Gentlement you see that capitol yonder. I will live to occupy it as governor of the state of Missouri. " There was to me not so much a fulfillment of a prophecy in his words as the triumph of an ambition long entertained-the ac complishment of a purpose steadily pursued. I asked him why the confeder ates did not capture the city. His re ply was that they did not care to risk the destruction of public building which an attack might have involvedthat the capitol belonged of right to them (the confederates) and they did not desire to destroy their own property; besides the place was of no mili tary consequence in the movement then being made. When this conversation occurred between us he had but a few months before been inaugurated governor of the state of Missouri-a his father had been before him-and it

I must of propriety avoid the men tion of names in this article, except where it is indispensable, for most o the contemporaries of Governor Marnaduke are alive and many yet active

is of the governor and the man not the general I will endeavor in this sketch

licutenant in the regular army befor the civil war, with an honorable and bellum record for frontier service, an a distinguished major general in the confederate army, Gov. Marmadul. was singularly reticent as to his millitary exploits. Indeed, even in the familiarity of private conversation he Sometimes he would relate a war and dote or correct a historical error, be never in a case where he figured with any degree of prominence. Even among comrades he never indulged in the gar rulity which the occasion excused, but generally diverted conversation to top ics remote from the war. He was as his uniform and careful of his reputation as a soldier. While a young lieu tenant under Albert Sidney Johnston in Utah during the Mormon troubles, he was detailed by that commander to lay out and construct a military road through difficult mountain passes, the dead of winter and amidst the



Sarsaparil

snows and blizzards, after many pri-vations and sufferings on the part of found sorrow that he did not liv vations and sufferings on the part of cessfully his little detachment, he suc performed the work assigned him, and n confirmation of his engineering skill a great continental railway later followed his pion ering. The details of this work he related to me several times, and I think he regarded his suc cess in that enterprise with more pride than his more recent military perfom-

ances on a larger scale.

My relations with John S. Marmaduke were intimate and confidential, especially so during his brief administration as I was then in almost daily association with him. It is, therethe man I shall deal, rather than with confidence. He exacted of every man his biography-of the man as he felt, who came within the limitations of Major Park is about 50 years old, and has spoke and acted during this period of his friendship absolute truthfulnes

> nity and the eminence the office conferred. He made his appointmentsadministration-with particular reference to securing harmony and the most approval. With the keenest appreiation of personal and political ser- strikers. He expostulated of great tact and discriminating judgment, a man of fine legal and literary attainments and of incorruptible integrity. His counsels were never obtruded, but were very generally invoked with excellent results.

A general rule was established in the executive office, or rather by the governor, in the matter of pardons that none should be granted uness new evidence of innocence was leveloped, the theory being that it was not the province of the exeutive to review and reverse the conusions of the courts. I remember ne occasion, however, where an application was presented in the case of manded and confessedly much needed. s homicide, when the private secretary gave it as his opinion that the governor would reject it because of the regular session there seemed but Hitle rule alluded to. But to the surprise of the secretary the governor, when he came in and examined the papers, promptly directed the pardon to issue. There was in the history of the case such an absence of motive and suggestion of mistake that the governor felt impelled to grant the pardon-rule or no rule. In this connection I may state while his record as a pardoning overnor was not conspicuous, Gover or Marmaduke was painfully sensiive to the pitiful appeals made on bewho never qualled in the battle's front would often hide himself to avoid the plaint of a heart-broken woman for a wretch of a husband or a profligate son whose petition for a pardon was absolutely without merit. I well remember one case, though, where restaid in our verset did not avail the governor. A poor woman, neatly dressed and followed by four clean, pretty children, appealed for a pardon for the husband and father. She was refused, but the sample alternatives of the capital and many of the reverlasting political exits.

I would often hide himself to avoid the plaint of a heart-broken woman for a husband or a profligate son whose petition for a pardon was absolutely without merit. I well remember one case, though, where restained not avail the governor. A poor woman, neatly dressed and followed by four clean, pretty children, appealed for a pardon for the husband and father. She was refused, but the Though the law was not entirely satisfactory, it was yet a tremendous the new papers press, notably the depel of Jefferson City regardless father and mother was one of the memory of his father and mother was one of the memory of his father and mother was one of the memory of his father and mother was one of the memory of his father and mother was one of the memory of his father and mother was one of the memory of his father and mother was one of the memory of his father and mother was one of the memory of his father and mother was one of the memory of his father and mother was one of the memory of his father and mother was one of the memory of his father and mother was one of the memory of his father and mother was one of the memory of his father and mother was one of the memory of his father and mother was one of the memory of his character, and he caused his father's portrait to be placed in the exception, and turnished by all the appurters of the fight many of the fire plantant. "In this othe law satisfation for the placed in the sextell pushed the sin of their rulers and most of the Jewish people was the the citizens of the town became interested in the woman and children, and defeat of the lobby. From the passage neouraged her to "haunt" the exe utive office. She obeyed suggestions, and every day found the quintette comptly on hand to renew the appeal, e interested people in the meanwhile ontributing to their support. Goveror Marmaduke was disgusted at he

nately capitulated, and the re-united amily left town with flying colors. Governor Marmaduke rightly under tood that the matter of utmost concern to his administration was the manage ment of the Missouri penitentiary. For years that colossal and omniverous in stitution had been an enormously costly problem and constantly demanded the wisest consideration of his predeces sors and of the legislatures. He entertained the opinion that the cost of maintenance might be greatly less ened, if not reduced to a practically self-sustaining basis, if practical reforms were instituted by business management. With this idea pair the dignity or lessen the independ in his mind, he braved public opinion and appointed his brother, Col. Dar-win W. Marmaduke, to the responsible conspicuously maintained and recognipost of warden. He was acquainted with the fine executive ability of his life in 1885-6 was frequently interrup brother, and the wisdom of his selec- ted by pleasant incidents and episodes tion was manifest from the beginning. The reforms effected in the affairs of the great prison-the largest in the and Chief Justice Norton met in the United States-were of such a character that his efficient successors found a pathway laid out so perfectly that the subject of some remark, where their administrations were comparacome practically self-sustaining, the to a wrestling match. The challeng discipline most perfect and the sanita- | was very promptly accepted, and with tion the best in the United States. Governor Marmaduke watched the it in Greco-Roman style. It was a sur- they remained there till the funeral troublesome institution with constant solicitude, and, obeying his military instinct and training, many a bitterly cold night he tramped through snow and ice entirely around the great wall to see that the sentries were alert at

ersistency, but as the woman promised

o stay as long as her husband was

onfined in the penitentiary, he ulti

were the rebuilding and remodeling of insane Asylum No. 3, at Nevada, the Reform School for Boys at Boonville Chillicothe. He was proud to have his name associated with the last three named public charities and watched the construction of the buildings with sioners were enjoined to rigid economy

witness the completion of these works, which must always he ably associated with his administra

nor Marmaduke severely. During its progress he was misled by the repres entations of one in whom he had ever confidence into calling out the militia He quickly corrected the mistake though, and the trouble was honorably adjusted, but personal relations between the governor and his whilom friend were never resumed. He never forgave any man who deceived or at fore, of some of the characteristics of tempted to deceive him or abused his and candor, even in the most inconsquential matters.

The railroad strike of 1887 is still fresh in the minds of the people. It

extended all over the west and south with its storm center in Missouri and Illinois. Under the most trying circumstances Governor Marmaduke rethose that had a direct bearing on his sisted all suggestions of a resort to military force, but be nevertheless upheld the majesty of the law with a inselfish of counsel. Therefore, his stern hand. He called out and armed staff," if I may use the word in an deputy sheriffs everywhere, and used unmilitary sense, was made up of those all the minor officials, and employes in whem he had unlimited confidence about the state capitol for confidence and who could, in his opinion, best dis- me sengers, aid-de-camps, sending ther charge the functions of their offices to everywhere throughout the state to en the satisfaction of the people and his courage timorous sheriffs and than down the law" to the leaders of the vices rendered him. I believe he never railroad authorities and pleaded with appointed a man to an office as a reward. It is commonly understood that | met his equal in determination in Mr. andidates for governor select and free H. M. Hoxie, one of the vice-pres mently promise places before election, dents and g neral manager of the Mis but I fully believe that Governor Mar- souri Pacific system. The governor naduke never made a promise of that called on Mr. Hoxie in his office, in haracter during his canvass. I know company with two other gentlemen that many individuals were surprised and demanded of him some concession at their selection. I may be pardoned to the strikers. Hoxie told him the for the personal tribute in saying that time had come to try conclusions-that Governor Marmaduke displayed most it must be determind now whether he excellent judgment in the selection of or Martin Irons should manage the his private secretary, Mr. Van Court affairs of the railroad, and that if not Yantis. This gentleman was not only another wheel ever turned on the house who too often take no care of loyal to his chief, but he was possessed tracks of the road he would not con- their health. sent to take back into its employment a solitary man discharged for cause. March days for getting strong and after using four bottles I was cured;

> were equally matched in courage and determination, though Hoxie was of course the winner. But the interview was dramatic in the extreme. One of the most notable events of of this month as follows: Governor Marmaduke's brief adminismost remarkable session. The regular bulence without having enacted remedial railroad legislation greatly de-The lobby was in the zenith of its power, and after its triumph in the hope for success against its powerful influence when the same legislature was re-convened for that special purpose. It was a battle royal from the ginning, but during its continuance the coolest and most imperturbable man mal ones, routs and dances, that made concerned was Governer Marmaduke. He would not yield an inch, and boldly avowed that if the legislature did not and song. There was no showy disenset the needed legislation he would play or ornate elaboration attending convene it again and as often as it adjourned. It is doubtful, however, if exquisite in their simplicity and ele-success could have been attained had gant in their informality. The house it not been for the powerful assistance

Hoxie was cool and all iron. They

trimmph and the first and only notable Marmaduke reaped his reward in a harvest of popularity no governor ever

gathered before. With perhaps only one exception, Governor Marmaduke's personal and officers and the judges of the supreme court were of the most fraternal character. He very frequently visited the various state departments in a social way and had a friendly word with all. His office was a common place of as-sembly for the official and clerical force of the capitol. There were no cliques and factions in his administration, but all departments were heartily state, the governor first presented his own views and then invited their full consideration by his associate officials. aggestions and opinions were given with mutual candor and unreserved ness and the best conclusions obtained This familiarity and confraternity were, however, never permitted to imence of the executive department. Or zed. The routine of prosaic officia

I recall an incident that set all the capitol a-roar: Governor Marmaduke treasurer's office. The disparity in the upon the wiry little man of Black stone challenged the stalwart executive out further ado the gladiators went at prising exhibition of strength and

Missouri flat on his back on the floor Being a bachelor, Gov. Marmaduke wes dependent upon relatives to assist him in the discharge of the social du-Among the most prominent works ties of the executive mansion. At in which Governor Marmaduke was various times the social functions were dispensed by his nieces, Mrs. Nelson, Miss Iola Harwood and the Misse the state capitol and the building of Yerby, with Mrs. D. W. Marmaduke exercising a general supervision on extraordinary occasions. These ladies and the Girls' Industrial Home, at were peculiarly qualified by educasocial life and duties to make the official home of the governor most charm ing in its hospitality. The mansion was, in proper season, almost con-stantly filled with beautiful young ladies from abroad, while its doors were

the chief executive of the great state of

BE A WELL WOMAN!

The great strike of 1885 tried Gover Only One Remedy that Will Make You So-Paine's Celery Compound!



Why not pring? There are women who cannot teler-

ate the smallest neglect about the a great deal. They should use these preciou

Gvoernor Marmaduke was furious, but well by taking Paine's Celery Compound - the greatest of all spring remedies Miss Elsie M. Brown of 2 Leeds

street, Dorchester, Mass., whose picture is given above, wrote the 5th

"Four or five year's ago, I suffered tration was the extra session of the with dreadful pains in my back (owing general assembly of 1885. It was a to my kisneys), so much so that night after night I could not close my eyes, session had adjourned after much tur- and what few hours sleep I did get, I ould be heard moaning and tossing, nowing that even in my sleep, I suffered pain. At times I would have nore pain than usual over my left hip, and when waking in the morning it would be all I could do to stretch my

> ightful entertainments were the inforthe spacious halls and parlors brilliant with beauty and vocal with laughter these entertainments, but they were gant in their informality. The house ind grounds were favorite resorts for

sation he would rave about the particular beauty and grace of some woman of that law till his death Governor that had attracted his fancy. He soon knew every young lady in the capital city and cultivated their friendship and confidence, and nothing delighted him more than to have them as guest at the mansion. Given much to ball official relations with his fellow state nage with his intimate associates, he keenly enjoyed a keen encounter wit and repartee with his fair friendand, if possible, his enjoyment was fiture in these sharp intellectual bonts. I venture to say, as one who knew him most intimately, that there never lived a man that held womankind in profounder respect. A woman, to him, was more an ideal than a real creature, co-operative. In the graver affairs of and in public or in private I dare say no man ever heard him speak of woman coarsely or couple her name with a word that might not be spoken in a sanctuary. And in this connec tion I may say a ribald jest or an indcent anecdote was not in his repertoin of convivial accomplishments. He would often say that he could never remember stories of this kind, and

herefore never repeated them. His affection for children was some what remarkable. He very soon came o know all the children of Jefferson City. He not only gave them fre quent parties, but he knew them all amiliarly on the streets and always had time for a pleasant talk when he me there. The raggedest little rascal and the most demure little miss recognized sizes of the two high dignitaries was him as a friend and had no hesitation in accosting him with a cheery greet ing and a respectful familiarity. the governor died the mansion was beautiful with the decorations he had ordered for a children's holiday party which was so sadly interrupted, and was over, a touching evidence of his

skill, but the little judge finally laid love for the little folk, the chief executive of the great state of . He had a fondness for animal pets especially for horses. He was a super horseman, and when mounted on a blooded steed was an ideal cavalryman in pose, grace, firmness of seat and mastery of his mount. He was a firm tell," and knew a thoroughbred horse as soon as he saw him, and was never more delighted than when his judgbeliever in the theory that "blood will ment of a horse was verified by subsequent knowledge of its aristocrati neage. By the way, he applied his favorite theory to men as well as nals with satisfactory results to hi

I cannot recall an occasion during his term of office when Governor Mar-maduke attended ohurch. The treat-ment he received at the hands of some ceived at the hands of mys ; wide open to the local society. There preachers uring his canvass was

a well woman this I limb down straight, as there would b a drawing and trembling of the cords. Besides such torture, I began to bloat

"After suffering for some time, not helped, but cured."

dizzy spells, indigestion or heart palpitation show themselves, don't wait for plainer warnings. Make a clean sweep of all these ailments from the system. It is easiest to do this now, as spring

s approaching. Take Paine's Celery Compound when the system is most responsive to its cleansing, strengthen ing influence. An improved appetite, sound digestion, uninterrupted sleep, and an

taking Paine's Celery Compound.

were occasional receptions and formal doubt the cause He rarely alluded to cash, for a proportion of the crop, or dinners, of course, but the most dejustice of the assaults upon him from wine. The Greek word he this source. Nevertheless he held in simply "away from home," rather ministers of the gospel who eschewed politics and kept their pulpits unsulled. His preference among was not a communicant in any.

> had an inexhaustible fund of entertaining anecdote connected with Dr. as one of the wisest and best men the state ever produced. I recall one occasion when he was called upon by a representative of the Appleton Publishing Company for a biographical sketch of himself for a new edition of the Encyclopedia. He ntered upon the preparation of the sketch with zeal, and after much research and correspondence it was complete. He gave full and interesting sketches of Dr. Sappington and of his father and ended it with a very modest and inadequate and other official classes, during which allusion to his own career. His disgust was unbounded when the book result of such planting would be came out with the careful biography The "servants" sent by the household duke considered its most valuable feat- vineyard." ares, leaving only the sketch of himself and the barest allusions to his revered ancestors.

I have been asked to write about the 'politicians' of the state, yet I find I pond with the statements in the parapoliticians of the state, yet I find I ble. See Nehemiah 9.26; I Kings have chosen instead for my subject 22.24-27; 2 Chron. 24:19-22; Acta one of the most picturesque and singularly individualized characters Missouri has ever produced. He was as different from a politician—as the word is commonly interpreted-as day is different from night. He was utterly without the art of the politician. He was as frank and guileless as an infant. He did not understand the scheme of deception. He rode no hobby, and was as innocent of demandard the spon what would appear the wisest to deliberate what next to do, and finally decides apon what would appear the wisest to deliberate what next to do. ly without the art of the politician. gogy as Andrew Jackson. He despised a liar, and lying was to him the unpardonable sin. His frankness netimes gave offense, but the honesty of its expression carried with it its condonation He was quick to resent a wrong and was plentifully endowed with moral and physical courage which was not slow of assertion as occasion justified, but he was as respon-sive to kindness as a child. His canvass for the nomination for governor was without precedent. He was opposed by nearly all the politicians per se and the older school of poitical leaders as well. Even the pulpit thundere its anothemas with a superlative ven-

be ours." When we keep in mind the fact these words were spoken only two lays before His arrest, and remember geance and his scattary infirmity was scandalously paraded in gross exaggera-tion; yet his victory was the most complete ever achieved in the state. What was the secret of his success! I cannot tell. He was painfully near-sighted, and with embarrassing fre-

there was one exquisite piece on which were read in pink and carnation roses the words "John S. Marmaduke Loved God and the People." Perhaps that simple legend was the solution of the mystery.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

Prepared by H. K. Hinde, A. M., M. D. May 24. Matt. 21:33-34; Mark 13:1-12; Luke

JESUS TEACHING IN THE TEMPLE. Golden Text.—"The Stone which the builders rejected, the same is become the head of the corner." Luke 217.

Time and Place.—We have followed

the Saviour through the three periods of His public ministry, Judean, Galilean, and Perean. Our last lesson was at the house of Zachens, in Jericho. From thence He entered upon the sad and wonderful scenes of the eventful week in Jerusalem. Events now crowd upon Him in rapid succes sion and with dramatic effect. From Jerizho He goes to Bethany the home of Lazarus, Mary and Martha, where He spent the Jewish Satbath. On the evening of that day was the supper at the house of Simon. On Sunday was the Triumphal entry into Jerusalem, offering Himself as the Mesciah. On Monday the second cleansing of the Temple and the acted parable of the fig tree. Tuesday was the great and last day of His public teaching, on which the parable of the wicked husoandmen, our lesson to-day, was given. I can conceive of nothing grander in all the annals of human controversy, than the scenes of the Temple court on this day, in which Jesus, single and alone, met the Jewish authorities "in all the pomp of offical costume," and

friend advised me to try Paine's Celery | The sin of the husbandmen. - We find Compound. I can truthfully say that from all the accounts that the parable was called forth by the challenge of authority on the part of the Jewish auspring days about your health—if the things?" He answered them first by asking a coastillary spells, indicastion of the Jewish authority doesn't them first by asking a coastillary spells, indicastion of the Jewish authority on the part of the Jewish authority doesn't have a spring a coastillary spells, indicastically and the part of the Jewish authority on the part of the Jewish authority doesn't have a spring the part of the Jewish authority on the part of the Jewish authority doesn't have a spring the p answer. Then in Matthew follows first the parable of the "Two Sons," omitted by Mark and Luke. The figure of the vineyard runs through the whole and how close home He was bringing of the Old Testament, and was one of the most significant and familiar to an scribes and Pharisees. Jesus was of Oriental mind. Matthew and Mark draw a fuller picture than Luke, calling the owner a "householder" and representing the hedging of the vineion, uninterrupted sleep, and an yard, digging the winepress, and energetic condition, are the result of building the tower in the midst. The whole transaction was a familiar one to these officials to whom the parable was addressed. The "letting it was in one of three ways: For

politics and kept their pulpits unsul-lied. His preference among churches was for the Episcopal, the church to was for the Episcopal, the church to which his mother belonged, though he for fear of the pople, "for they perceived that He had spoken the parable His reverence for the memory of his against them." God Himself was the that made the Jews a peculiar people, dwelling alone; and outwardly by its Sappington and evidently regarded him geographical isolation, productiveness, and defenses was it made independent and secure from the surrounding na

> The "husbandmen" represents principally the Jewish rulers under whos care and supervision the Jewish church was entrusted for the time The going into "a far country for a long time" represents the more than fourteen hundred years after the miraculous deliverance from Egyptian bondage and the establishment in the promised land under priests and scribes

eliminated of what Governor Marma- er "at the season for the fruit of the represent the prophets the Jewish church. Every reader of Old Testament history will readily rec ognize how nearly the facts corres-7:52; 1 Thes. 2:15; Hab. 11:86-87. From these references we will see hov graphically the parable represented the facts, when it says they beat one, thamefully treated another, wounded and cast out the third and sent them course, to send his own beloved son inpposing they would surely "receive him." "But when the husbandmen

dinner pill; assist digestion, cure w him, they reasoned among them dves, saying. This is the heir: comlot us kill him that the inheritance may

Scrofula

There is no dividing line. BattleAx DON'T FORGET for 5 cents you get almost as much "Battle Ax" as you do of other

brands for 10 cents. DON'T FORGET that "Battle Ax" is made of

the best leaf grown, and the quality cannot be DON'T FORGET, no matter how much you

are charged for a small piece of other brands, the chew is no better than "Battle Ax."

DON'T FORGET, "Economy is wealth," and you want all you can get for your money. Why pay 10 cents for other brands when you can get "Battle Ax" for 5 cents?

the cruel scenes that followed, we can realize the significance of the parable the matter to the consciences of these course the "beloved son and the "heir of the parable; and only two days from this did they cruelly crucify Him upon Calvary.

The punishment. — The question,

"What therefore shall the Lord of the vineyard do unto them, "in Matthew is anwered by the people saying: "He will miserably destroy those wicked men and will let out his vineyard unto their husbandmen, who shall render him the fruits in their season."

Mark and Luke represent Jesus confirming this judgment. Thus in advance, is the doom of the Jewish church pronounced, and the call of the Gentiles predicted. The application of the parable was so unmistakable that the people at once murmur: "God forbid!" They saw in this the downfall of their nation and the promotion of the hated Gentile, Farrar thinks the language implies that they as predicted? He then adds: "Every one that falleth on that stone shall be broken to pieces; but on whomsoever it shall fall, it shall scatter him as dust" (R. V.). These two Greek verbs "sunthlass" and "likmao" are nost expressive, and their translation in the revised version is far better than

in the old.

And I take this opportunity of say ing to critical students that the night, by all means, to have the ommentary on the authorized version The best commentary on this 18th verse, I can find, is by Dr. John A. Broadus: "He who in unbelief finds this stone and obstacle, smites against it and falls, will not only be bruised by the fall but broken to pieces. If h stumbles over Jesus as unfit to be utterly destroyed. In the secon The stone is here conceived not as the foundation stone, but as placed higher up in the corner, perhaps at the top, and some one tries to pull it down from its place; but it falls upon him and scatters him like a puff of dust." He then makes the full application

Drive out the impurities from you blood and build up your system creating an appetite and toning the tomach with Hood's Sarsaparilla, if ou would keep yourself well. Hood's Pills are the best after

of the Jews. (Page 444 of his Matt.)

OBACCO HABIT OURED IN 72

His Never-failing Test.

on't you know."
"Duck shooting? Why, you don't mow a tame duck from a wild one."
"Oh, yes, I do—the wild ones go way I'

Her Explanation. rotn Brooklyn Life.

tailor. I wonder why he keeps sending bills to people who he knows can't

Mrs. Short-Perhaps, my dear, he does it as an advertisement

Necessary Precaution.

"Do the Pilkentons really take that dreadful youngster of theirs to church ?"

"Yes, every Sunday." "Well, they must have put harbed wire around their pew."

From Brooklyn Life.
Miss Sweetly—How did you know I was going to wear my hair curled this evening ?

Mr. Plainman-I saw it in the pa pers this morning.

No Use for Back Numbers-

From Town Topics.
"Ask papa," he said, gently freeing himself.

"Ask papa!" the leap year girl "Never! I'll ask your

marks on his skin would be foolish to attempt to wear them off by hard work. The person with a severe cough or cold is about as unwise to attempt to wear that off. This "wear off" idea has cost many a life.

Scotts Emulsion. of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, gives immediate aid by smoothing the cough and supplying tonic remedies to the weakened system. It prevents consumption by promptly curing these colds and supplying the preventive power by which the system

Can withstand disease.

SCOTT'S EMULSION has been endorsed by the medical professor for twenty rears. (Ath year declar), The a because it a language palacible—decay.

The about the all the properties of the configuration of the configuratio

If Baby Is Cutting Tooth Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mra Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Chibl, she cried for Castoria

remedy for diarrhosa. Twenty-five

To make the hair grow a natural color, prevent baldness, and keep the scalp healthy, Hall's Hair Renewer was invented, and has proved it